FOR THE NURSING PROFESSION ONLY

Crookes' Collosols

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES

(BRITISH COLLOIDS LTD.)

22 CHENIES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

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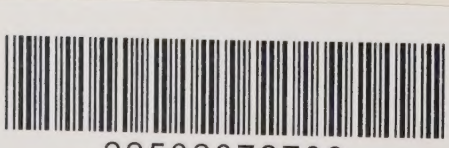


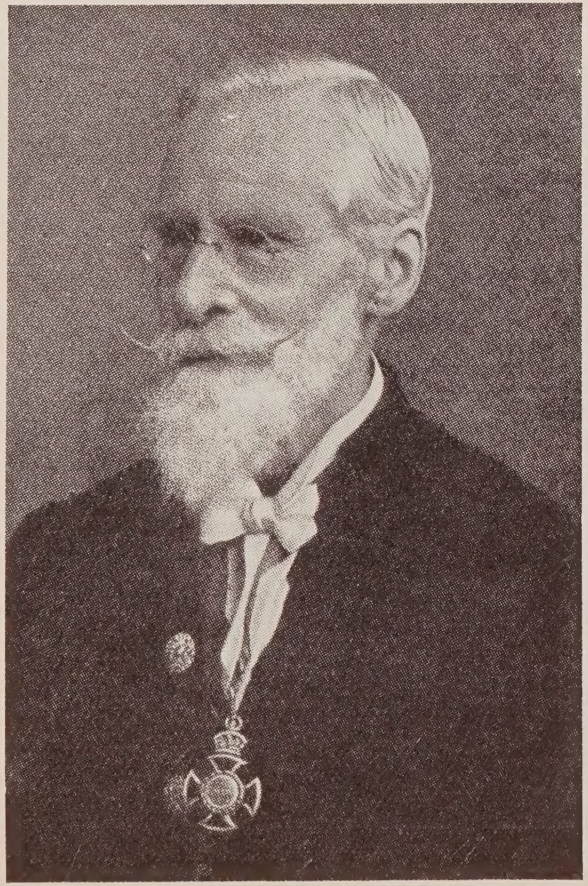
The Crookes Laboratories

(*British Colloids Ltd.*)

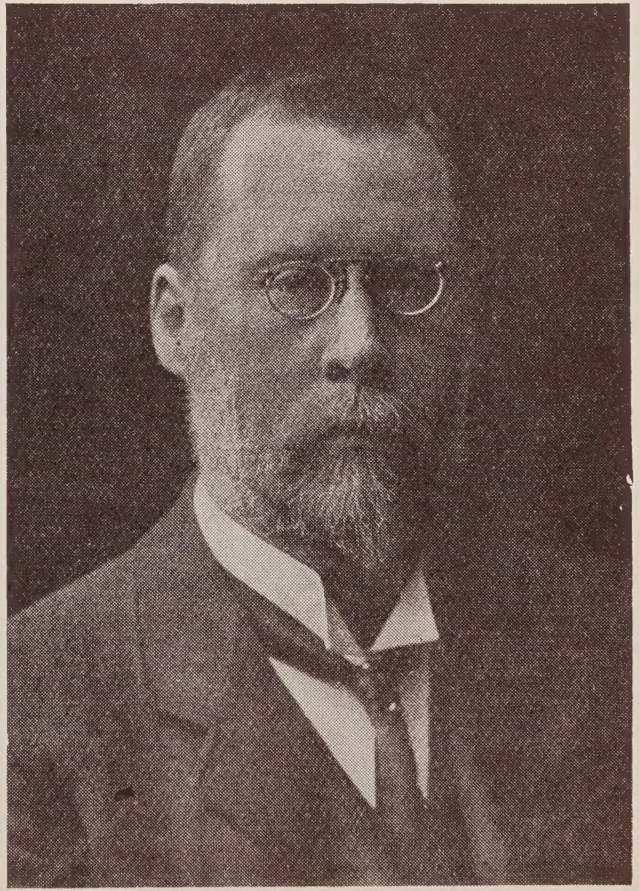
The Home of the Collosol Product.

22 Chenies Street London W.C.1

TELEPHONES: (3 LINES) MUSEUM 3663, 3697, 5757
TELEGRAMS: COLLOSOLS, WESTCENT, LONDON



SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, O.M., F.R.S.



HENRY CROOKES, A.R.C.SC., F.C.S.

The Crookes Laboratories, London

AS far back as 1861 Thomas Graham, then Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, formulated the theory of colloids, and demonstrated their peculiar properties as opposed to crystalloids.

The extraordinary bactericidal action of colloidal metals was exhibited by Henry Crookes at the Royal Institution in 1911. The possibility of the application to medicine of these remarkable properties was recognised by many leading members of the medical profession, and it was at their request that the original experiments of the late Mr. Henry Crookes, the brilliant son of a famous father, the late Sir William Crookes, were undertaken.

In addition to the bactericidal action of the colloidal metals many interesting properties were discovered in connection with metals, non-metals and other medicinal substances. At the end of 1911 some Collosol preparations had been clinically tested and found to possess undoubted superiority over the same drugs in the molecular state. Some idea of the complex nature of the work involved and the difficulties to be surmounted can be gauged from the fact that upwards of two thousand separate experiments were necessary to secure success.

The Original Laboratories

The Crookes Laboratories were first established at Ladbroke Grove, London, when Mr. Henry Crookes coined the word "Collosol" (a combination taken from the words "colloidal solutions") as indicating and describing the products of his discovery.

In the year 1912 these products were given to the medical profession under their protected title " Collosols," and their use grew rapidly, rendering it essential so soon as 1919 to enlarge considerably the Laboratories in order to cope with the increasing demand.

The New Laboratories

The Laboratories then removed to more commodious quarters at 22, Chenies Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C., the present home of Collosols. The various illustrations given indicate the character of the operations carried on at this address.

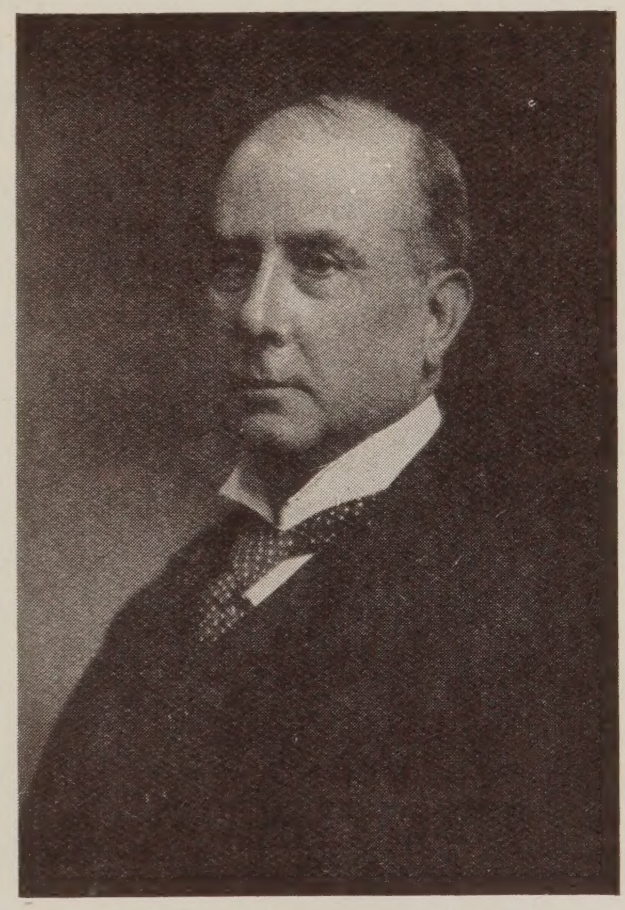
Personnel

Amongst those who first visualised the potentialities of Crookes' Collosols from a practical standpoint must be mentioned the late Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O., formerly Physician to His Late Majesty King Edward VII. Taking advantage of the unusual facilities at his command, Sir Malcolm Morris gave extended trials to the use of these drugs, and so became speedily convinced that they represented a very distinct advance in clinical medicine. He proved them to be less toxic yet at the same time far more efficient than the corresponding molecular solutions previously in general use; findings since frequently endorsed by other equally eminent practising physicians.

Sir Malcolm Morris became Medical Director of the Crookes Laboratories from the year 1918, and occupied this position until his death in 1923.

The Crookes Laboratories are most fortunate in obtaining the very necessary co-operation of authorities in all branches of advanced chemistry. This includes the active

participation of Sir William Pope, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge University, as Consulting Chemist.



SIR MALCOLM MORRIS, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.

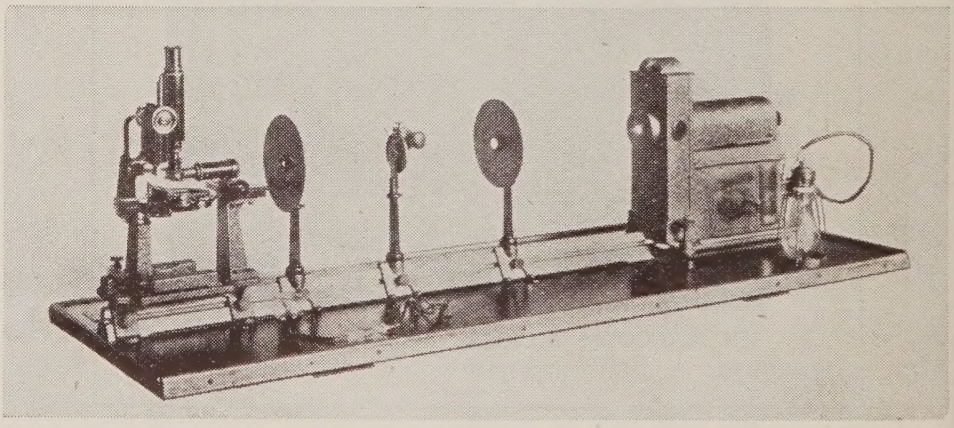
The Chief Chemist, Mr. John F. Ward, B.Sc., F.C.S., M.P.S., has been associated with the Crookes Laboratories since their inception, and was a colleague of the late Mr. Henry Crookes throughout his researches.

These particulars are given special prominence as of interest to those nurses whose work lies far from the

vicinity of the Laboratories, and who it is felt will appreciate some information of the personnel engaged in the technical control and environment of the manufacture of these drugs.

In all literature issued by the Crookes Laboratories over many years it has been the rule to avoid claims for Collosols which have not been confirmed from medical sources. Indeed, it should be understood that every statement as to the value of Collosols is based only on actual published reports of clinicians. Collosols have been the subject of over 200 authoritative references of a favourable character in medical journals and standard textbooks, and are now prescribed by more than 15,000 qualified practitioners; an indication of the trend of current medical opinion.

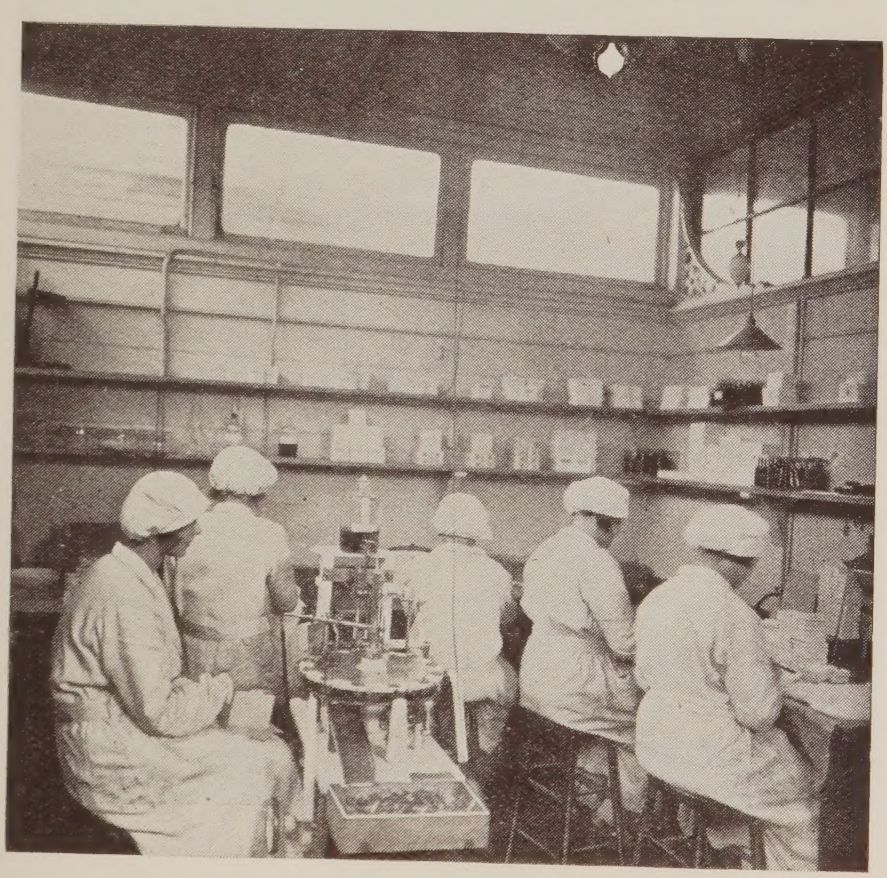
The Ultramicroscope



To examine the physical characteristics of colloidal suspensions the ordinary microscope is useless. The ultramicroscope was devised at the beginning of the present century, and the detailed study of colloidal chemistry may be said to have dated from this important discovery.

Some Glimpses of Activities at the Collosol Laboratories

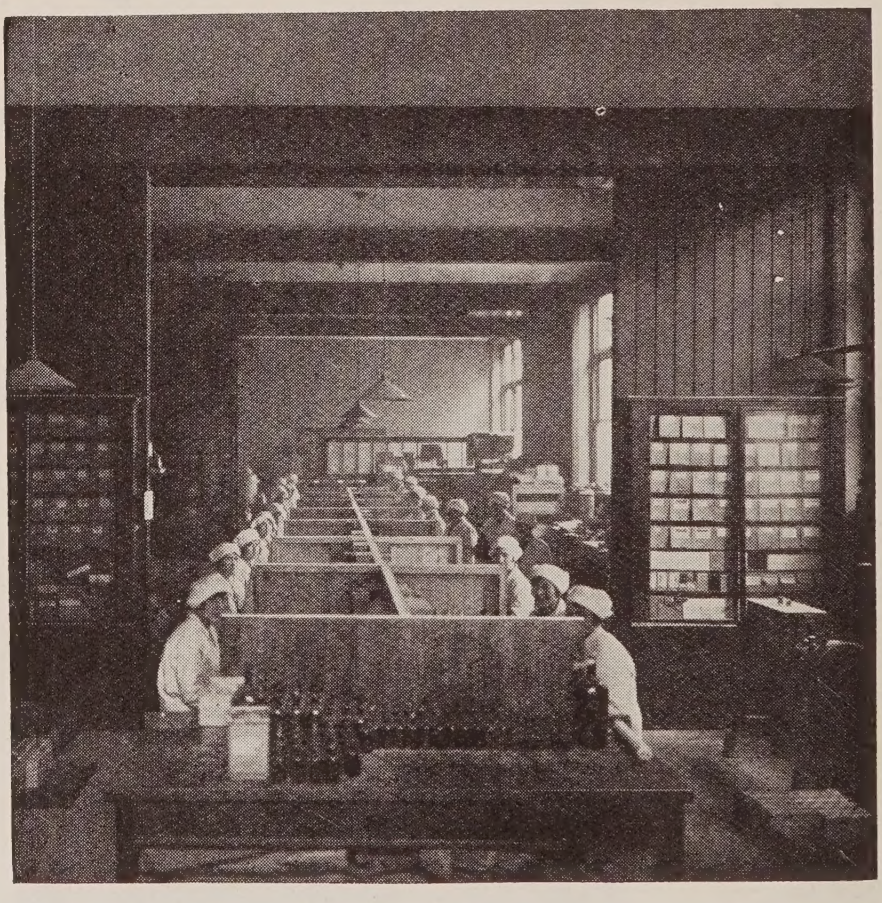
A corner of the Ampouling Department illustrating the filling and sealing of ampoules solely by mechanical method



The electrically driven ampouling machines as seen in illustration have a capacity of 1,000 ampoules per hour.

Considerably over a million separate injections are issued by this department annually.

The General Filling and Wrapping Room



Over a million separate items, excluding ampoules, are filled and wrapped in this department annually.

The Packing and Despatch Department

The unique service for the supply of drugs for urgent cases has earned many expressions of appreciation from the profession throughout the British Isles.

The Medical Literature Distributing Department.

The latest data concerning Collosols is constantly circulated throughout the World from this Department.

Some Particulars of COLLOSOL PRODUCTS

The original
Colloidal preparations
for medicinal use

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO NURSES

Collosol Argentum

COLLOSOL ARGENTUM — metallic silver in the colloidal state—now supersedes the use of silver nitrate.

Collosol Argentum is not only an efficient bactericide, but is so harmless that one of its chief uses is for infants' eyes at birth. It is noteworthy that Collosol Argentum is issued by upwards of 200 County and Local Medical Officers of Health to the midwives under their control. The routine procedure of bathing infants' eyes at birth can be carried out with assurance, and many published reports expressing complete satisfaction of the efficiency of this method have appeared.

The Collosol Argentum Ophthalmic Pipette. Specially designed for Nurses and Midwives.

Collosol Argentum is also officially recognised by the Central Midwives' Board (November 9th, 1918).

COLLOSOL ARGENTUM—*contd.*

To the Nursing profession Collosol Argentum affords a product of wide utility. In a variety of skin troubles its application is most effective, and for local treatment in Impetigo, Ringworm, Eczema, Pruritis and similar skin cases its use is attended with very satisfactory results, as can be noted from published medical opinion.

Collosol Argentum is also valuable as a gargle or spray in certain nose and throat conditions of bacterial origin.

A standard packing.

FORMS OF ADMINISTRATION

Collosol Argentum is prepared in the following forms to meet clinical requirements :—

(*a*) Aqueous solution, in bottles or specially prepared for eyework in ophthalmic pipette.

(*b*) Pasta, in glyco-gelatin base.

(*c*) Ointment in lanoline base.

(*d*) Suppositories and pessaries.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOME USES OF COLLOSOL ARGENTUM

Collated from clinical reports of well-known Practitioners.

WOUNDS, Burns, Bites of Insects and Skin Affections. Apply undiluted on lint and keep moist. Where bandages are inconvenient treat with Pasta Collosol (which is melted by placing the jar in hot water) and paint the part affected. When dry, Pasta Collosol forms an antiseptic protective skin.

THROAT, Tonsilitis and Relaxed Sore Throat. In septic or infective conditions of the throat, use as a spray (undiluted), or as a gargle (diluted with three parts of warm water to prevent frothing).

NOSE. In the treatment of nasal catarrh and septic or infective conditions of the nose, use as a spray or nasal douche (diluted with warm water), or on cotton-wool plugs (undiluted).

EAR. In earache, otitis media, Meniere's symptoms, catarrh of the Eustachian tubes, and other ear affections, use undiluted by instilling a few drops frequently, or as a douche diluted with three parts of warm water.

EYE. In all eye affections, application of Collosol Argentum is of special value used as eye drops (undiluted) or as a douche (diluted with warm water).

MOUTH. In septic conditions of the mouth, wash out frequently with Collosol Argentum (diluted with warm water). In ulcerative stomatitis use full strength and retain in the mouth for three minutes.

Collosol Argentum Ointment

For chronic and intractable forms of dermatitis, particularly where the deeper layers of the skin are involved.

A lanoline base ensures easy penetration through the skin.

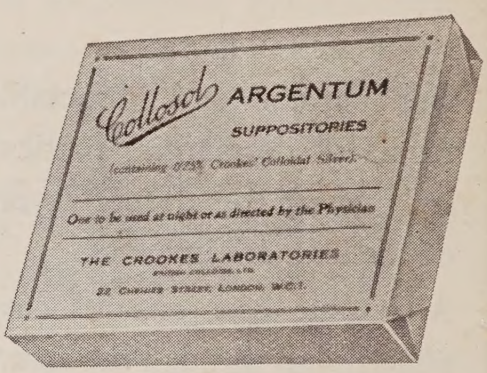
Collosol Argentum Pasta

A sedative antiseptic in dermatitis. Particularly suitable for ambulant cases.

The paste liquefies when placed in hot water, and when dry forms an antiseptic protective covering.

Collosol Argentum Pessaries and Suppositories

For securing the continuous antiseptic action in vaginal cases.



For securing the continuous antiseptic action between douching in rectal cases.

Collosol Argentum Dentifrice

COLLOSOL Argentum Dentrifice—The Silver Way to perfect mouth hygiene—which is supplied in collapsible tubes, is pleasantly flavoured with peppermint. It is free from siliceous matter such as talc, from irritating disinfectants such as phenol, and from fermentable material such as sugar. It contains an adequate strength of the antiseptic Collosol Argentum, and as a routine toilet accessory used both night and morning is highly recommended.

Collosol Argentum Soap

COLLOSOL Argentum Soap is entirely devoid of irritant or staining properties even on the most delicate skin, but possesses the antiseptic powers and specific action of Collosol Argentum on skin diseases. It is delicately scented and will be found acceptable by all classes of patients.

"Colloplasma"

"COLLOPLASMA" is a combination, partly chemical and partly physical, of Collosol kaolin, boric acid, glycerine, iodine and small quantities of aromatic essential oils.

It has superseded poultices as being more effective and convenient.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

THE tin containing "Colloplasma" should be placed in boiling water until, on trying a small quantity on the back of the hand, the desired temperature is obtained. The contents should be well stirred with a blunt knife, wooden spoon or spatula, care being taken that no water gets into the container. A thick layer should be then spread over the affected area and covered with a good thickness of cotton-wool or lint. At the end of twelve to twenty-four hours the dressing should be removed. It will be found to

peel off readily at the end of this time. If no further application is necessary, the area to which the poultice has been applied should be well covered with cotton-wool or flannel for a few hours to protect from cold.

It is important that the lid of the container be kept in position when not in use, as the preparation readily absorbs moisture, and one of its most valuable clinical attributes is due to this phenomenon.

SOME USES OF "COLLOPLASMA"

BRONCHITIS.—Use as for pneumonia, but usually only the chest and lower part of throat need to be covered.

PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY.—Lay a yard of calico flat, cutting incisions for arms, so as to form a jacket; cover with cotton-wool and place the whole in a warm oven. When "Colloplasma" is ready, cover back and chest thickly and cover immediately with jacket. Do not remove for about 24 hours.

RHEUMATISM.—Apply as hot as possible to the affected area. This does not interfere with internal treatment, as, for example, with Collosol Iodine and Sulphur.

SPRAINS.—Cover the affected part with "Colloplasma" as hot as possible and renew frequently until relief is obtained.

SYNOVITIS.—Apply hot around the joint and renew the application every 24 hours until the fluid is dispersed.

TONSILITIS, QUINSY, LARYNGITIS, THROAT AFFECTIONS.—Apply "Colloplasma" hot. As large an area as possible should be covered, *i.e.*, from ear to ear, and from chin to the upper part of the chest.

Crookes' Emulsion

(50% **Purest Cod Liver Oil.**)

Issued under the direction of the highest Medical Authorities.

THE most important characteristic of cod liver oil *is its vitamin content*. In a true oil two of the vitamins at least should be present—a vitamin which promotes growth and a vitamin which regulates growth of normal bone and teeth.

CROOKES' EMULSION (containing 50 per cent. pure cod liver oil) possesses these and other vitamins, the presence of which is proved by suitable tests. It also includes a definite iodine content, the importance of which is now so generally recognised as essential to health.

The cod liver used is obtained from cod caught off Britain's coasts, and in order to preserve unimpaired the full nutritive elements of the oil it is extracted by a special process on board the trawlers without delay *from fresh livers only*.

CROOKES' EMULSION is in a state of such fine subdivision (colloidal state)—and the globules of oil are so minute—that it may be readily mixed with water, milk, or wine, with any of which it may be agreeably taken, and is easily absorbed without disturbance to the digestion.

CROOKES' EMULSION, due to its process of manufacture and its added flavouring, provides an *extremely palatable* product readily taken by the most fastidious.

CROOKES' EMULSION is suited to all ages alike: to the breast-fed infant; to the mother during lactation; to the child during its period of growth, especially where rickets are present; to the adult for the preservation of health, and as a restorative in convalescence after debilitating illness and emaciation.

CROOKES' EMULSION accelerates that degree of well-being which leads to increased appetite and zest for normal diet. In this manner a course of CROOKES' EMULSION is a step to the speedy acquirement of health and strength.

DOSAGE.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful three times per day, or as directed by the physician. On account of the high percentage of oil it may be found easier to administer if diluted with three or four times its bulk of water, milk, or wine.

Collosol Ferromalt

(*CROOKES*)

A UNIQUE combination of colloidal iron and malt extensively prescribed by the medical profession in Convalescence, and in all conditions in which the natural resisting powers of the body are very considerably lowered.

Collosol Ferromalt affords the most effective and palatable means of administering the essential element—*Iron*—and possesses exceptional nutritive and tonic properties, but is entirely free from the disadvantages associated with the ordinary iron compounds.

Collosol Ferromalt does not constipate, does not stain the teeth, and causes no gastric or digestive trouble of any kind. Its pleasant taste and the fact that it supplies the essential factors during the period of growth renders it of the utmost value to children, by whom it is readily taken.

Collosol Ferromalt is used by upwards of 10,000 physicians, is largely employed in the Services, by many local Health Authorities, School Clinics, and the leading Hospitals throughout the world.

Dosage.—A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times daily after meals.

Collosol Iodine Oil

THE curative properties of the ordinary preparations of iodine are admittedly minimised by defects such as hardening and irritation of the skin. These characteristics, and particularly a lack of penetrative power, obviously detract from their efficiency.

Collosol Iodine Oil, which presents *colloidal* iodine permanently sustained in an oily medium, has been proved not only to possess the maximum therapeutic activities of iodine, but also to be devoid of the properties of staining and irritation.

In the treatment of Arthritis, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, and external swellings, Collosol Iodine Oil fulfils its object through rapid penetration.

Collosol Iodine Oil has a special utility in sprains and muscular injuries, where it will be found to have an almost immediate effect.

Collosol Iodine Oil with Methyl Salicylate

is also issued for use in those cases of Arthritis, etc., where a more rapid alleviation of pain is required.

Collosol Iodine Pastilles

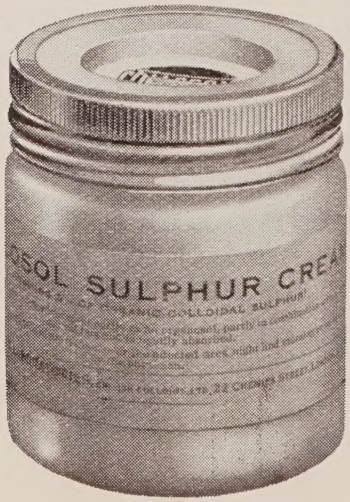
(*CROOKES*)

AN increasing number of practitioners are resorting to the use of the liquid Collosol Iodine in various septic conditions of the mouth and throat. Iodine in this colloidal state possesses the great advantage of being non-irritant and non-toxic.

But the method of administering Collosol Iodine effectively—as a spray—is not always convenient, and Collosol Iodine Pastilles secure its use in a very handy and effective form.

Collosol Sulphur Cream

THE inunction of sulphur in certain conditions is now recognised as essential, but, as in the case of iodine, the problem is to secure deep penetration. Here again the colloidal characteristic of Collosol Sulphur rapidly ensures the maximum of benefit.



Gentle massage into affected areas readily secures its absorption and thereby promotes blood circulation in the deeper tissues.

Collosol Sulphur Cream is used in Rheumatism, stiff joints, muscles, etc.

Treatment is occasionally alternated by the application of either Collosol Iodine Oil or Collosol Iodine Oil combined with methyl salicylate.

Collosol Sulphur Baths

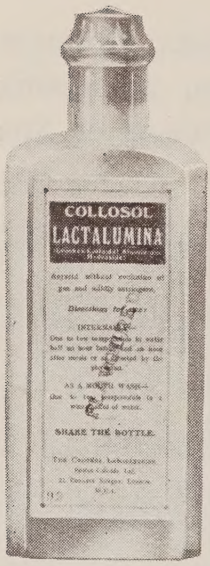
COLLOSOL Sulphur Baths—a form in which sulphur is in a state of extremely fine sub-division, possessing peculiar penetrative powers—carry the advantages of Spa treatment anywhere and for use in the home.

The Collosol Sulphur Baths also offer a rapidly soothing and effective treatment in generalised skin troubles, and painful affections of the joints and muscles due to exposure and damp. The Baths are particularly valuable in banishing muscular fatigue, and provide both a delightful and refreshing bath accessory for ordinary use.

Collosol Sulphur Baths are highly detergent and antiseptic, but entirely non-irritant. They are largely prescribed by the medical profession as an adjuvant to the internal administration of Collosol Iodine and Collosol Sulphur in obstinate and chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis and Neuritis.

Directions.—One bottle of Collosol Sulphur Bath (4 oz.) added to 20 gallons of hot water with immersion for ten to fifteen minutes is sufficient to secure the full therapeutic effect. Collosol Sulphur has no injurious effect whatever upon the bath.

Collosol Lactalumina



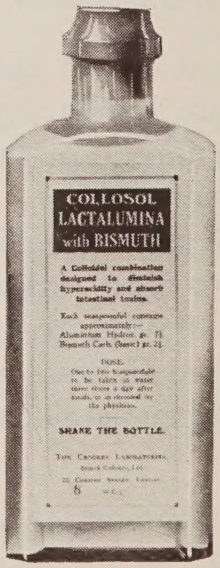
THIS preparation has been devised for Flatulence, Dyspepsia, and the symptoms associated with hyperacidity, in which it is of great value.

It will bring about the desired result in digestive symptoms without interference with the anti-fermentative action of the gastric juice, and consequently there is no evolution of gas. Moreover, it can be given over long periods without producing ill effect.

Where constipation is a complication, Collosol Lactalumina Laxative is issued, this being a mild but effective aperient.

DOSAGE.—Collosol Lactalumina and Collosol Lactalumina Laxative, one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in water three times a day, half an hour after meals, or as required.

Collosol Lactalumina
with Bismuth



THE claims of Bismuth as a valuable remedy in many forms of dyspepsia are well known, it forming a protective coating over the inflamed intestinal mucous membrane and having other functions of a curative character.

The combination of Collosol Lactalumina and Bismuth affords a suitable means of counteracting hyperacidity and gastric dyspepsia, particularly in those cases where the stomachic disturbances associated with recurrent diarrhœa and intermittent griping pains are present.

DOSAGE.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful in half a wineglassful of water half an hour before food.

Collosol Lactomagnesia

THE value of magnesia as an antacid and mild laxative has been appreciated for centuries. The great advantage of Collosol Lactomagnesia is that neutralisation of acids is effected without evolution of gas. The importance of this is considerable when large doses of alkali are necessary as in the treatment of hyperacidity, gastric ulcer, etc.

Although originally the use of magnesia medicinally was largely in the treatment infantile disorders, the many advantages of Collosol Lactomagnesia are so apparent that the list of conditions in which such a product as Collosol Lactomagnesia is of clinical value has been very considerably extended.

Supplied in 8 oz. containers.

In dental practice and when an alkaline mouth wash is desirable, two teaspoonfuls of Collosol Lactomagnesia stirred up in a half to one wineglassful of water is effective and refreshing.

*DOSAGE.—**For Adults.** When required for internal administration one to two teaspoonfuls stirred into half a wineglassful of water two or three times a day.*

***For Children.** A quarter to one teaspoonful, as for adults.*

***For Infants.** A teaspoonful to each pint of milk, or half a teaspoonful to be added to each full feeding bottle.*

Collosol Zinc Cream

COLLOSOL Zinc Cream consists of very minute particles of zinc specially combined with a non-greasy vanishing cream, pleasantly perfumed.

When applied, its creamy consistency ensures certain penetration, also rapid absorption of nearly all the colloidal zinc, leaving, however, on the surface of the skin only an elegantly delicate bloom. This acts as a protection from sunburn and wind, also conceals undesired glossiness. Collosol Zinc Cream, therefore, is an agreeable and beneficial cosmetic and a popular accessory to the toilet.

In skin affections Collosol Zinc Cream exerts not only a sedative action, but effectively covers their unsightliness, and at the same time imparts a healing influence to the deeper skin layers.

Valuable as an application following sunburn and effects of exposure to wind, it also alleviates irritation caused by insect bites, excoriations, chapped hands, chilblains, etc.

Collosol Zinc Cream is specially useful in many skin conditions occurring in children, and one of its most appropriate, also greatly appreciated, uses is in the nursery as a routine application in the early days of baby's life.

Collosol Scalp Lotion

(*CROOKES*)

A COMBINATION of Collosol Hydrargyrum and Collosol Sulphur, this is found to be more effective in alopecia and seborrhœa than either of the products administered separately.

It is supplied either with oil or without, the selection of each form of the product depending upon the dryness or otherwise of the scalp. In addition to its use in conditions of actual disease it makes an excellent dressing for the hair.

Collosol Scalp Lotion should be well rubbed in night and morning, the application being followed by vigorous brushing of the hair, which should be washed once a week with Collosol Argentum Soap and water.

A Selection of Published Reports in Standard Medical Journals and Textbooks on Crookes' Collosols

Almost without exception published references concerning the clinical results of colloidal therapy represent the practical use of the Collosol product. This point is stressed as so many so-called colloidal preparations are now offered to the Profession: the clinical records of Collosols being used to urge their claims.

COLLOSOL FERRO-MALT

NAME.	JOURNAL.	SUBJECT.
SIDNEY PHILLIPS, M.D.	*Lancet*, Jan. 8, 1921	Debility.
	British Journal of Tuberculosis, April, 1921	Tuberculosis.
	Lancet, April 9, 1921	General.
F. LANGMEAD, M.D., L.R.C.P.	Dict. Prac. Med., 1923	Convalescence.
MAURICE L. YOUNG, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S.	*B.M.J.*, July 17, 1926	Debility.

COLLOSOL IODINE

Sir MALCOLM MORRIS, K.C.V.O.	*B.M.J.*, May 12, 1917	Dermatology.
T. MARK HOVELL, F.R.C.S.ED.	*B.M.J.*, Dec. 15, 1917	
MORNA RAWLINS, M.B.	*B.M.J.*, Aug. 7, 1920	Syphilis.
Sir WILLIAM WILLCOX	*B.M.J.*, June 4, 1921	Rheumatism.
G. L. KERR PRINGLE, M.C., M.D.	*Practitioner*, Oct., 1921	Fibrositis.
LESLIE THORNE THORNE	*Practitioner*, Feb., 1922	Hypertension.
W. F. CORFIELD, M.O.H. Colchester	Annual Report, 1922	Ringworm.
S.M.O. Borough of Swindon	Annual Report, 1922	Iodine deficiency.
GEORGE MORGAN, F.R.C.S.E.	*B.M.J.*, April, 1923	Enlarged Glands.
A. DOUGLAS BIGLAND, M.D., M.R.C.P., and F. C. H. SARGEANT, M.B.	*B.M.J.*, July 14, 1923	Actinomycosis.
DAVID LEES, D.S.O., M.B.	*B.M.J.*, Sept. 15, 1923	Venereal disease.
E. M. BROCKBANK, M.D.	*Lancet*, Oct. 20, 1923	Hypertension.
F. J. POYNTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.	"Dictionary of Practical Medicine," 1923	Rheumatism.
W. KNOWSLEY SIBLEY, M.D., M.R.C.S.	A text-book, "Diseases of the Skin," 1923	Dermatology.

Collosol Iodine—*contd.*

Name.	Journal.	Subject.
R. W. MacKenna, M.D.	A text-book, "Treatment of Diseases of the Skin."	Dermatology.
J. A. Braxton Hicks, M.D.	*Lancet*, Jan. 19, 1924	Peri-onychia.
A. R. Balmain, M.B.	*Med. Officer*, July 5, 1924	Ringworm.
Prof. Ramsbottom, M.C., M.D.	*Lancet*, Dec. 6, 1924	
A. R. Balmain, M.B.	*Med. Officer*, Dec. 20, [1924	Ringworm.
Violet I. Russell, M.D.Lond.	*Lancet*, Dec. 20, 1924	Sore nipples.
G. Fitzgibbon, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., and J. W. Bigger, M.D.	*B.M.J.*, April 25, 1925	Puerperal fever.
A Castellani, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.	*Journal of Trop. Med.*, Sept. 15, 1925	Dermatology.
Annual Report :—	S.M.O., Cumberland, 1925	Iodine deficiency.
Rotunda Hosp. Report	1925–26	Puerperal Septicæmia
M. O. Lowestoft	*Med. Officer*, Jan. 16, 1926	Ringworm.
K. Fraser, M.D.Ed., D.S.M.O. Cumb.	*Med. Officer*, July 17, 1926	Iodine deficiency.
"V. G. T."	*B.M.J.*, Oct. 2, 1926	Pruritus.
A. Castellani, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.	*Practitioner*, Dec., 1926	Enlarged glands.
Dr. A. E. Collie	*B.M.J.*, Feb. 5, 1927	Fibrositis.
Sir Thomas Horder, M.D.	*Lancet*, Feb. 12, 1927	Poliomyelitis.
E. H. Schwab, M.D., B.S.Lond.	*Lancet*, Mar. 12, 1927	Gonococcal arthritis.
W. J. Harrison, M.B.	*Practitioner*, Aug., 1927	Mastoid.
H. Wansey Bayley, M.C.	Text-book, "Venereal Diseases," 1927	Syphilis.
K. V. Joglekar, M.B., B.S.	*The Antiseptic*, Oct., 1927	Rheumatism.
Mea Frazer, L.M. (R.A.), L.R.C.P.S.I.	*Medical Press and Circular*, May 9, 1928	Rheumatism.
Dr. Hassen Bey Shakeen	*Journal of Laryngology and Otology*, July, 1928	Oto-Rhinology.
Rotunda Hospital Report 1926–7	*Irish Jnl. Med. Science*, Aug., 1928	Gynæcology.
Capt. Dunlop Martin	*Veterinary Record*, May 11, 1929	Otology Vet.
A. Graham Stewart, M.B. C.H.V.	*Practitioner*, May, 1929	High blood pressure.

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